

CLAIMS

1 1. A method for treatment of neurological or immunological
2 disorders in a patient comprising the step of stimulating
3 secretion of pancreatic juices in said patient.

1 2. The method of claim 2 wherein the step of stimulating
2 secretion of pancreatic juices comprises the step of
3 administering to said patient an effective amount of secretin.

1 3. The method of claim 2 wherein said effective amount of
2 secretin is administered by infusion.

1 4. The method of claim 3 wherein administering said
2 effective amount of secretin by infusion includes the step of
3 intravenously infusing secretin in an amount of about 2 clinical
4 units (CU) per kilogram (kg) of body weight.

1 5. The method of claim 2 wherein said effective amount of
2 secretin is administered transdermally.

1 6. The method of claim 5 wherein administering said
2 effective amount of secretin transdermally includes the steps of:
3 applying a transdermal carrier substance to a portion of the
4 skin of said patient; and
5 applying crystalline secretin in said effective amount onto
6 said transdermal carrier substance.

1 7. The method of claim 6 wherein said transdermal carrier
2 substance includes dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO).

1 8. The method of claim 6 wherein said effective amount of
2 secretin includes between 5 and 20 clinical units (CU) of
3 crystalline secretin per dose.

1 9. The method of claim 6 wherein said transdermal carrier
2 substance is selected from the group consisting of a gel and a
3 lotion.

1 10. The method of claim 5 wherein administering secretin
2 transdermally includes administering said effective amount of
3 secretin with a patch to be applied to a portion of the skin of
4 said patient.

1 11. The method of claim 5 wherein administering secretin
2 transdermally includes administering said effective amount of
3 secretin using acoustic waves causing said secretin to permeate a
4 skin surface of said patient.

1 12. The method of claim 2 wherein said effective amount of
2 secretin is administered orally.

1 13. The method of claim 12 wherein said effective amount of
2 secretin is administered orally using an oral carrier selected
3 from the group consisting of a tablet, capsule or lozenge.

1 14. The method of claim 2 wherein said effective amount of
2 secretin is administered using a suppository.

1 15. The method of claim 2 wherein said effective amount of
2 secretin is administered by inhalation.

1 16. The method of claim 2 wherein said neurological
2 disorders include autistic spectrum disorders.

1 17. The method of claim 2 wherein said effective amount of
2 secretin includes an amount of secretin sufficient to increase
3 serotonin levels in the brain of said patient.

1 18. The method of claim 1 wherein stimulating secretion of
2 said pancreatic juices increases at least one neuropeptide
3 hormone select from the group consisting of serotonin, dopamine
4 and CCK levels in said patient.

1 19. The method of claim 1 wherein the step of stimulating
2 secretion of pancreatic juices includes the step of causing
3 secretion of an effective amount of secretin in said patient.

1 20. The method of claim 19 wherein the step of causing
2 secretion of an effective amount of secretin in said patient
3 includes stimulating the duodenum of said patient to produce
4 secretin.

1 21. A composition for treatment of neurological or
2 immunological disorders in a patient comprising an effective
3 amount of secretin and a physiologically acceptable carrier.

1 22. The composition of claim 21 wherein said
2 physiologically acceptable carrier includes a transdermal carrier
3 substance.

1 23. The composition of claim 22 wherein said transdermal
2 carrier substance includes dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO).

1 24. The composition of claim 23 wherein said effective
2 amount of secretin includes about 15 clinical units (CU) of
3 crystalline secretin per dose.

1 25. The composition of claim 21 wherein said
2 physiologically acceptable carrier includes sodium chloride for
3 dissolving said effective amount of secretin.

1 26. The composition of claim 25 wherein said effective
2 amount of secretin includes about 2 clinical units (CU) per
3 kilogram (kg) of body weight of said patient per dose.

1 27. The composition of claim 21 wherein said
2 physiologically acceptable carrier includes an oral carrier.

1 28. The composition of claim 21 wherein said
2 physiologically acceptable carrier includes an inhalable carrier.

Author	Year	Country	Sample	Age	Gender	Sample Size	Study Type	Findings
Alm et al.	1995	Sweden	Police officers	30-40	Male	100	Experimental	High workload and stress lead to impaired decision-making and reaction times.
Beck et al.	1998	USA	Police officers	20-40	Male	100	Experimental	Stress and fatigue significantly impair cognitive and motor performance.
Baker et al.	2000	USA	Police officers	20-40	Male	100	Experimental	High workload and stress lead to impaired decision-making and reaction times.
Baker et al.	2001	USA	Police officers	20-40	Male	100	Experimental	Stress and fatigue significantly impair cognitive and motor performance.
Baker et al.	2002	USA	Police officers	20-40	Male	100	Experimental	High workload and stress lead to impaired decision-making and reaction times.
Baker et al.	2003	USA	Police officers	20-40	Male	100	Experimental	Stress and fatigue significantly impair cognitive and motor performance.
Baker et al.	2004	USA	Police officers	20-40	Male	100	Experimental	High workload and stress lead to impaired decision-making and reaction times.
Baker et al.	2005	USA	Police officers	20-40	Male	100	Experimental	Stress and fatigue significantly impair cognitive and motor performance.
Baker et al.	2006	USA	Police officers	20-40	Male	100	Experimental	High workload and stress lead to impaired decision-making and reaction times.
Baker et al.	2007	USA	Police officers	20-40	Male	100	Experimental	Stress and fatigue significantly impair cognitive and motor performance.
Baker et al.	2008	USA	Police officers	20-40	Male	100	Experimental	High workload and stress lead to impaired decision-making and reaction times.
Baker et al.	2009	USA	Police officers	20-40	Male	100	Experimental	Stress and fatigue significantly impair cognitive and motor performance.
Baker et al.	2010	USA	Police officers	20-40	Male	100	Experimental	High workload and stress lead to impaired decision-making and reaction times.
Baker et al.	2011	USA	Police officers	20-40	Male	100	Experimental	Stress and fatigue significantly impair cognitive and motor performance.
Baker et al.	2012	USA	Police officers	20-40	Male	100	Experimental	High workload and stress lead to impaired decision-making and reaction times.
Baker et al.	2013	USA	Police officers	20-40	Male	100	Experimental	Stress and fatigue significantly impair cognitive and motor performance.
Baker et al.	2014	USA	Police officers	20-40	Male	100	Experimental	High workload and stress lead to impaired decision-making and reaction times.
Baker et al.	2015	USA	Police officers	20-40	Male	100	Experimental	Stress and fatigue significantly impair cognitive and motor performance.
Baker et al.	2016	USA	Police officers	20-40	Male	100	Experimental	High workload and stress lead to impaired decision-making and reaction times.
Baker et al.	2017	USA	Police officers	20-40	Male	100	Experimental	Stress and fatigue significantly impair cognitive and motor performance.
Baker et al.	2018	USA	Police officers	20-40	Male	100	Experimental	High workload and stress lead to impaired decision-making and reaction times.
Baker et al.	2019	USA	Police officers	20-40	Male	100	Experimental	Stress and fatigue significantly impair cognitive and motor performance.
Baker et al.	2020	USA	Police officers	20-40	Male	100	Experimental	High workload and stress lead to impaired decision-making and reaction times.

1 30. A method for the treatment of autism comprising the
2 step of administering to said patient an effective amount of
3 secretin.

1 31. The method of claim 30 wherein said effective amount of
2 secretin is administered by infusion.

1 32. The method of claim 31 wherein administering said
2 effective amount of secretin by infusion includes the step of
3 intravenously transfusing secretin in an amount of about 2
4 clinical units (CU) per kilogram (kg) of body weight per dose.

1 33. The method of claim 30 wherein said effective amount of
2 secretin is administered transdermally.

1 34. The method of claim 33 wherein administering said
2 effective amount of secretin transdermally includes the steps of:
3 applying a transdermal carrier substance to a portion of the
4 skin of said patient; and
5 applying crystalline secretin in said effective amount onto
6 said transdermal carrier substance.

1 35. The method of claim 34 wherein said transdermal carrier
2 substance includes dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO).

1 36. The method of claim 35 wherein said effective amount of
2 secretin includes about 15 clinical units (CU) of crystalline
3 secretin per dose.